

## GRAND RAPIDS HERALD

TELEPHONE NUMBERS  
Business Office 351  
Editorial Rooms 100

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, One Year \$5.00  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Three Months 1.50  
SUNDAY, One Year 1.00  
WHOLE, One Year 1.00

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## WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—For Lower Michigan—Fair, followed by local snow during the afternoon or night, warmer southwest winds.

## DANGEROUS WALKS.

If the street commissioners or other officers responsible for the care and maintenance of the sidewalks and crosswalks could near one-half the number of anathemas launched at them by pedestrians while rising from unexpected falls to the slippery pavement, they would be solicited for their future beyond the grave. The neglect of these officers to protect from injury persons compelled to travel along the icy sidewalks has exhausted all patience. Feeble men and women are seen falling on the ice and glassy flagstones with force enough to break arms and legs, but no attempt is made by anybody to remove the cause. If this were the rule for a day no complaint would be made. The sidewalks on Monroe street have been dangerously slippery all the week. Successive freezings and thawings have made the open spaces and ice hummocks so glassy and deceptive that nobody is prepared to tell when stepping from one to the other whether he will stand or fall. This sort of thing is not right. The taxpayers are taxed to keep the streets in a passably safe condition both summer and winter. A few loads of sand judiciously distributed on the sidewalks would neutralize the slipperiness and make walking decently secure from breakneck falls to the flat-like surfaces. The artificial walks clear of ice are even more deceitful than the most uneven declines covered with ice. The duty of the officials is to exterminate a sand-wagon and sprinkle the sand before somebody is seriously hurt.

## SALARIES AND FEES.

With a month's returns at hand the advantage of the salary system over the fee system in county offices is ascertainable. The receipts in the register of deeds' office give a net profit to the county of \$425. The expenses in the county clerk's office exceeded the receipts by \$271.01. The treasurer returns a statement showing \$134 in receipts and expenses amounting to \$383.37. The total net expense account in the offices of treasurer and clerk is \$958.16. Deducting the \$425 saved in the register's office that total net expense for these three offices is \$533.16. Had the treasurer returned his fees for tax histories this expense total would have been reduced to a considerable extent. The average total net expense to the county under the old system, for these three offices, was about \$300 a month, so that the saving under the new system if the same relative receipts and disbursements are maintained will net about \$90 a month. This would be greatly increased were all the officers to give both the letter and spirit of the law. In substituting the salary for the fee system it was clearly the intent of the lawmakers to require that every fee received for services performed by virtue of the respective offices should be turned over to the treasury. If this were not the intent the law would simply add to the salary all perquisites not specifically forbidden. The supervisors failed to perform a manifest duty when they left any possible loophole for an evasion of the terms of the statute. Every dollar received by any one or all of these county officers in the performance of a duty or an act of authority conferred by law, or by reason of special privileges incident to their occupancy of office, belongs to the county.

## CLARKSON'S ATTACK.

Probably no man in this country has prayed with more zeal that an opportunity might come to justify a stinging criticism of the president than James S. Clarkson of Iowa. The opportunity came Thursday by the appointment of Judge Clarkson to the supreme bench. Mr. Clarkson poured over the matter for two days and last night opened his veins of indignation, pouring forth a deluge of bitter vituperation rarely known to emanate from a man so widely known. His assault upon the president is inspired by personal motives of revenge for the slight put upon him when he was asked to step aside as chairman of the national committee during the last campaign. This conclusion is borne out by the significant fact that not one among the hundreds of other greater and better Republicans has a right to acknowledge a act for which the common people have nothing but scorn.

Mr. Clarkson has not added to his strength with the enemies by his wanton attack. The attack under which he assails the president is mistaken and misdirected. He will excite neither admiration nor true friendship by his childish fulminations, among the wisest young Republicans are justly questioning his action. It is a waste of energy, almost, not a dignified, manly criticism.

Benjamin Harrison is a better Republican than Clarkson ever has been or ever will be. He ought to preserve the union when Clarkson's whereabouts was unknown. He has been elected to allow by the

sufrages of the people, while Clarkson has been fed on political pap through the kindness of favored friends. Ben Harrison was a republican before Clarkson was born, and has never deviated a hair's breadth in his loyalty and devotion. It is like Satan rebuking sin for Clarkson to impugn the integrity of his republicanism.

That the president has performed a grateful and a graceful public act, and that it is commended by the people, is found in the action of the republican members of the legislature of this state who yesterday passed a resolution commendatory of his appointment of Judge Jackson.

## JUDGE MONTGOMERY.

Judge Montgomery has given formal notice to the proper persons that he will not consent to be a candidate for the position vacated by Judge Jackson so long as his friend and fellow-townsmen, Thomas J. O'Brien, is in the field. Judge Montgomery is not inensible to the compliment paid him by his friends in this city and elsewhere. But having that laudable pride in his place of residence, which is the crowning glory of true citizenship, he prefers that the honor should come here, to his life-long friend, rather than by making a contest to compel the appointment of an outsider, thereby losing the place to Michigan.

While everybody would be pleased to have Judge Montgomery promoted, his retirement from the supreme bench would be a source of regret to every lawyer practicing before that tribunal. He has not only a wide knowledge of the theory of law, but he is a profound master of its application. No judge on the bench is his superior as a broad and erudite jurist. Continued application to the study of abstract theories has not dulled and withered his genial nature. He is elastic and amiable in disposition, yet so thoroughly versed in the law that no question can be involved and indicate that he cannot bring to its adjudication the truest and most unerring instincts of judicial discernment. Judge Cooley earned a proud and enduring distinction for the force and vivacity of his written opinions. He is one of the most eminent theorists in this country. It is freely said of Judge Montgomery that before the end of his present term he will have earned a reputation second to that of no jurist who ever sat on the supreme bench of Michigan. It is therefore a subject for congratulation by the people that he is to remain a member of our most exalted judicial tribunal.

## NOT "ADJUDICATED."

Persons familiar with the rudiments of law will not be deceived by the preposterous statement that "the supreme court has adjudicated" any question of fact essential to the election of a congressman from this district. The supreme court has passed upon a question of law only. Upon a statement of fact the court has decided as a matter of law that the board of canvassers for the county of Ionia exceeded its authority in going behind the election returns, filed with it at the recent election, and that it had no right, for any cause, to open the boxes and reject ballots cast for any candidate. In pursuance to this decision the court has ordered the canvassing board to reconvene and canvass the returns according to law. When this order shall be obeyed the supreme court is without further jurisdiction in the case. To presume upon the intelligence of anybody so far as to say that the supreme court has "adjudicated" any essential fact in the Belknap-Richardson contest is to offer an insult to the integrity of the court. No facts have been "adjudicated." A well known principle of law has been enforced. Had the supreme court passed upon a question of fact it would have usurped the functions of a co-ordinate branch of the government, something notoriously dangerous and unwarrantable. More than that, it would have announced that the courts, and not the people, shall hereafter elect the public officers. The Herald reiterates, as a matter of public information, that Mr. Belknap will not be seated on his certificate of election until he shall file a notice of contest, and prove to the satisfaction of a democratic house, by an actual recount of the votes, that he received the highest number of legal votes cast at the last election. This is not a matter of politics, calling for a partisan coloring of a questionable issue, but a matter governed by unyielding precedent, and by the law; and the newspaper that will convert the truth into a ridiculous outburst of enthusiastic ignorance of such a plain case would be ashamed of itself were it known by any other name than the Grand Rapids Eagle.

## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

One of the interesting statistical reports of recent issue is by Secretary George Wilson of the New York chamber of commerce, on exports and imports of the United States for the past fiscal year. The report shows that for the first time in its history New York's foreign commerce has exceeded the billion dollar mark. The exact figures for the port of New York are \$1,061,229,473. The foreign commerce of the United States during the same period amounted to \$2,610,341,000. Over the preceding year there is an increase in the nation of \$195,789,341. Of this increase \$15,228,247 is the port of New York. With one exception, that of 1901, this increase is the largest in ten years. The value of imports at New York was \$575,340,118, in the United States, \$987,007,602. Of exports, \$491,722,341 came from New York; from the United States, \$1,474,118,422. Of the entire trade, \$1,670,288,540 was carried in foreign vessels. The value of the foreign imports was \$20,371,720, and the \$19,843,884, in

precious stones a trade of \$11,288,273 was done. The total value of imports of leading articles of foreign merchandise to New York was \$382,509,516. Of all other articles of foreign merchandise the imports amounted to \$133,905,336. The total amount of bullion imported was \$69,654,540, of which \$28,708,007 was received at New York. The amount of exports of bullion was \$60,040,418. New York exported \$36,836,431 of this amount. The excess of exports over imports in the United States is \$178,761,427, showing the balance of trade for the year largely in our favor.

## NICARAGUA CANAL.

With the collapse of the Panama canal scheme attention has been directed with renewed interest to the Nicaragua canal project. The project presents itself to favorable consideration so soon as the benefits to be conferred upon the states in the extreme western part of our territory are appreciated. There are few interests opposed to the development of the proposed plan of organization of the company to prosecute the enterprise. These interests are wholly included in the transcontinental railway companies. The plan of organization is somewhat far-fetched and complicated, but this is made so by the delicate diplomatic questions involved. In brief the canal company ask the recognition of this government and to secure it has agreed to the terms of a bill now before congress. That bill provides that in return for a guarantee of \$100,000,000, a pledge of credit to that amount, in bonds, the United States shall take \$50,000,000 of the canal company stock, fully paid, and shall have the right to appoint ten of the fifteen directors. This gives the United States four-fifths of the company's entire assets. Because of diplomatic niceties and for state reasons the canal company is to be the legal owner, while this government at all times owns over 80 per cent of the stock. It is estimated by reliable engineers that the total cost of the canal will not exceed \$27,000,000, while the minimum cost is placed as low as \$20,000,000. It will never cost the government a dollar except upon the utter failure of the enterprise. The Nicaragua canal will reduce the distance by water between New York and San Francisco about 10,000 miles. It will make communication with South American Pacific ports measurable by days instead of months. It will bring the vast territory lying beyond the west lines of Kansas, Iowa and Dakota into commercial touch with both coasts and reduce transportation rates enormously. It is estimated that 9,000,000 tons will pass through the canal annually, yielding a revenue of \$9,000,000. This will pay interest on bonds, necessary maintenance and repair and leave a balance of \$9,000,000, to be applied to the payment of bonds when due.

It is reported that the negro, Smith, who was so brutally tortured to death at Paris, Tex., was formerly a hotel porter in Jackson. It is not a fact over which Jackson need to exercise any great degree of pride; and yet had he committed such a heinous crime here the worst punishment he could be made to suffer would be to sleep in a warm bunk these chilly nights, wear fancy striped clothes, and eat from a table loaded with the best of its kind the markets afford.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH has been asked to resign from the St. George's society of Toronto, because he favors the annexation of Canada to the United States. As Prof. Smith is unquestionably the most brilliant student of political economy in the dominion, he will probably manage to get along without the society.

Now that the board of health has prepared for cholera by securing a pest house and nurses, it would be a good plan for the city to prepare to get itself into a sanitary condition as soon as the snow thaws. A little cholera goes a good way.

DR. WILLIAM JEWETT TUCKER of Andover, has accepted the presidency of Dartmouth college. In the matter of furnishing brains for other educational institutions, Andover is the University of Michigan of the east.

SENATOR CARRY, like his immortal namesake, has struck out. He has retired from the contest in North Dakota, and is no longer a candidate for reelection.

From the way in which the Hawaiian annexation business boomed it looks as if Claus Spreckle himself was engineering the alleged stroke of diplomacy.

SENATOR McMILLAN has added to his other generous gifts to Albion college by offering to build a new laboratory. This is a great decade for the college.

Who says higher education is not profitable? The expenses of Harvard's base ball team last year were only \$18,850, while the receipts were \$20,369.

HARVARD is the last one "to decline absolutely" a cabinet portfolio. There are enough of them now to organize a society.

GRAND EASTON does not claim to be a winter resort, but it's a great place to train for Arctic expeditions.

Ladies' Literary Club. The art and literature committee had charge of the afternoon's program yesterday. The first article was a "Life of Nathaniel Hawthorne," then "Young People's Literature of Today," followed by a discussion by members of the club. This was followed by a review of "The Scarlet Letter," which closed the program.

The guests were: Miss Gay, Eagle Bridge; Mrs. Davis, Battle Creek; Mrs. Huntington, Newport; Mrs. Boardman, Tolland; Mrs. Bennett, Walker; Mrs. Whelan, Toledo; Mrs. Briggs, Bay City; Mrs. Roswood, Keweenaw; Miss Worsley, Englewood.

## NEWS OF THE HOTELS.

Isaac Adams of Oronochia, Persia, is a guest in the Eagle. Mr. Adams is at present a student in the Northwestern university, and is preparing to enter the University of Chicago. He is a young man about 25 years old, with straight black hair, olive complexion and deep brown eyes. His English is excellent from a grammatical standpoint, but his accent is peculiarly marked. The story of his life reads like a page from the history of the times.

"I was born in Oronochia and lived there until about three years ago," he said. "My father was a Persian merchant; but he, my uncle and another man established a trading firm in a small Russian town. They used to make frequent trips to Moscow and St. Petersburg, and their passport was issued to all three. One day my uncle received word to come home, and went to the authorities for a passport. It was granted, and he left immediately. In a few months my father and the partner wished to return, and they attempted to have their passport renewed. The officials saw that it was issued to three persons, and demanded to know what had become of my uncle. They refused to accept any explanation and declared they had no record of any passport issued to him. My father and his partner were immediately exiled to Siberia for life on a charge of murder. I was well educated, having been taught the Persian, Chaldean, Syriac and Arabic languages. I had a smattering of Greek, Russian and Turkish also, but had never been permitted to attend the missionary schools, as my parents were not Christians. I read the old and new testaments, and one day I decided that I would leave Persia. I don't know where I should go, but decided to trust myself to God. I left home with the equivalent of \$5 in my pocket and walked for twenty days. Then I found myself within the boundaries of the Russian empire. I met some Christians and told them my story. They offered to send me to Berlin. The next day I was arrested and thrown into a prison. The judge threatened to send me to Siberia, and I asked him to, and told him my father was there. Then he decided he wouldn't and ordered me released.

"I arrived at Berlin unable to speak or understand a word of German. By chance I met a gentleman who understood Syriac. I told him my story to him and he introduced me to a wealthy nobleman, who paid my passage to New York. I worked there for a time, but met the principal of the Hampton school in Virginia, and he induced me to go there and study. Last fall I came to Evanston and entered the Northwestern university. I shall go to the Chicago university as soon as I am prepared, and after graduating shall return to Persia as a teacher and missionary. I find it is very easy for me to learn Greek, Latin and Hebrew; but English has been a sore trial to me.

Persia is sadly in need of Christian ideas and English civilization. With the exception of about 750,000 persons all the 10,000,000 inhabitants are Mohammedans. The law and the civilization of the country are exactly the same as they were in the time of Cyrus. About 5,000,000 of the Mohammedans belong to the Koordish sect, who believe they are descendants of Esau. There are five worshipers and devil worshipers in the country. The inhabitants live a hand-to-mouth existence, never having more than enough to supply the bare necessities of life. There isn't a railroad in Persia. There are telegraph stations in one or two cities, but there isn't a telephone in the empire. The houses are built of sun-dried bricks, and the inhabitants sleep on the roof, just as they did 2,500 years ago.

Mr. Adams' Persian name is Isahac Adam; but he has Anglicized it during his stay in America.

The hotels are beginning to suffer severely from the effects of the weather. The continued cold snap has cut the number of arrivals nearly in two. Nobody cares to travel during the continuation of the storm. The hotels that were well filled with guests when the weather began to clear, are now empty. The traveling men did not care to brave the terrors of delayed trains and country hotels, and so have remained in the city, industriously playing pool and otherwise adding to the accumulation of an expense account.

"If this weather continues much longer we'll have to offer special premiums for guests," said a prominent landlord yesterday. "The past week's business has been disastrous to every hotel in the city. The cold weather has pushed up the prices for everything, until they are now out of sight. Snowballs and icicles are about the only things that are not luxuries. Running a hotel during such weather as this is purely an act of philanthropy."

"Some of my republican brethren in Detroit seem to be a little disconcerted from the court decision in the May Reynolds case," said Gil H. Osmon in the Norton last night. "I think the party will survive, however. Politics is not likely to spring clean. There is some talk about the spring election, but whether Mayor Briggs will be a candidate for re-election or not, Mayor Pingree has made some warm friends and some bitter enemies by his attitude on the street car question. I think poor Reynolds is a little better off, however, and that he has recovered the majority of his property."

Messrs. Stafford and Rowland, proprietors of the Bridge Street house,

burn, gave the girls of the hotel a complimentary midnight supper yesterday afternoon.

Morton—Geo. C. Smith, Detroit; R. A. Blackwell, Grand Haven; G. R. Osmon, Detroit; H. F. Hall, Lansing; Mrs. A. E. Stevenson, Shelby; Thomas A. Parish, Grand Haven.

Sweet—E. E. Robbins, Oronochia; J. W. Shingler, Kalamazoo; J. S. Lane, White Pigeon; Fred E. Muffat, Kalamazoo; S. E. Rosenthal, W. O. Hubbard, Detroit.

New Livingston—F. M. Fox, Quincy; N. L. Howett, Grand Haven; David McLeod, Sparrow; W. F. Gibson, Kalamazoo; J. B. Entwistle, Grand Haven; W. D. Totten, Kalamazoo.

Kent—E. T. Mudgett, Hart; W. H. McKinstry, Muskegon; Z. Christensen, Detroit; F. W. Sautter, Kalamazoo; Mrs. C. M. Parker, Traverse City; H. Rose, Hillsdale.

Eagle—R. A. Hastings, M. M. Atherton, Sparrow; George Steele, Traverse City; Mrs. A. W. Sisson, Belknap; F. Soud, Nanticoke; W. B. Williams, Charlevoix.

Clarendon—Thomas McGregor, Port Huron; B. F. Brown, Houghton; James Jackson, White Cloud; E. W. Johnson, E. C. Johnson, Rockford; H. A. Dwight, Courtland.

Bridge Street House—C. F. Hollister, Howard City; E. R. Holmes, Oronochia; R. L. Lide, Cooperville; J. E. G. Gowan, Lake City; K. G. Latham, Le Roy; H. S. Power, Kent City.

THINKING BACKWARD. Editorial Herald—In your paper of Wednesday morning was an item of the death of Dr. Leaveworth, who died at Santa Rosa, Cal., the reading of which made me "think backward."

Although we never met or were acquainted, it stated he went to California with Colonel Stevenson's regiment of volunteers, thus making us, in part, what we were, and that which we saw. Colonel Stevenson's regiment was carried to California by three ships—the Loochans, Susan Drew and Thomas E. Perkins—three ships put into the harbor of Rio de Janeiro for supplies. The writer was then serving on board the frigate Columbia, the flagship of the Brazilian squadron Columbia. Some of the soldiers of the regiment had their wives aboard. To one of those soldiers and wife a daughter was born. This child was brought aboard our frigate and christened Miss Alto California Harris. At this ceremony the ship was gay with bunting, yards were manned, three cheers were given and a salute fired. Mr. Lambert, our chaplain of the frigate, gave the baby a Bible, and other officers gave many presents. Just at this time a squad of soldiers was given liberty to go ashore. Like soldiers and sailors a foreign port, they got drunk and were put in jail. Just here, too, was born to the emperor of Brazil and wife daughter. An officer of the regiment went ashore to get their release. Word went to all the men of war in the harbor, and they were expected to fire a salute to the Brazilian flag. Our commodore refused to salute unless they would release the men in prison. When the officer failed to get the men, Henry A. Wise, then minister to the court of Brazil, was consulted; he advised our commodore to send an officer from the frigate for the men in prison. This officer, Mr. Davis, was sent. When he visited the prison he went to the door and requested to see the men. As the door was opened he stepped forward to the opening and was suddenly pushed in, and the door locked. Mr. Wise at last got officer and men out, but for six months afterward Mr. Wise was not received at the court of Brazil, and he was relieved by a new minister, and we brought him and his family home. So you see, Mr. Editor, how the baby, the regiment, the doctor, who, no doubt, was aboard our frigate, in the christening of the baby, made me think backward.

J. S. WORTHINGTON. Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 2.

For Injuring Property. George W. Smith was arrested yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Cowan, on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Smith, who charges her spouse with malicious injury to property. In the course of a family row some time ago, Smith broke in a few doors to show what he could do if mad. Soon after he left town, but returned yesterday, to be met by a deputy sheriff and a warrant.

Sold Another's Clothes. Alex Viner was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Harry Mansel, charging him with getting goods under false pretenses. Mansel was in jail and sent Viner to his house to get some clothes. Instead of getting what he was sent for he got all the clothing Mansel owned and sold them to second hand dealers about the city. He turned over but one pair of pants to Mansel.

Nicks, ruler of the Montenegro, is said to drive a thirty-horse team with such of his people as need loans, the interest being anywhere from 15 to 20 per cent.

He who is going abroad to seek his fortune—You'll be true to me, won't you darling?—See—Yes, George, if you're successful.—Pick Me Up.

James Reed, a Whitmore Lake farmer, had a terrible pain in his right ear for several days. One day he was sitting in a chair and a kernel of buckwheat which he had swallowed three-fourths of an inch.

## GO SLOW, BUT SURE.

In making up your mind that you are the most unfortunate person in the world, go slow in believing discreditable things of others, unless you have the statements from the direct trustworthy and reliable sources. Hate nobody whom you don't know on mere "hearsay" of others. Be true to those who are true to you. Do not try to injure those who may try to injure you, but simply leave them alone, avoid them, have nothing in common with them; if in distress help them and thus save your case. Be not easily tongue-tied, double-minded, but be true to true mankind and womanhood. Do not say pleasant things to the face of a person, then turn and say the meanest things possible, this is a positive degradation and worthy murder.

Go slow in giving confidence to a new-made friend; keep your own council well, watch even your own words as well as actions of others. Do not complain of back luck, for the world will believe you unlucky, and the belief will make for an unlucky man or woman. Make as many acquaintances as you please, but go slow in adopting them as friends, and if you find one reliable and true, cling to that one. Go slow in making up your mind, then act on a principle of justice and right. Go slow in all the indulgences of life. There will come a day of reckoning with your body, if you abuse it. It is the house in which your power, your heart, mind and soul live. Therefore strength of individual character is necessary. For the loss of character and health neither riches nor fame will compensate. Go slow in acknowledging you are wrong, but if you once find you are wrong hasten to make amends. Go slow in taking offense. An angry man is never a sensible, true nor safe man. Accept these words of one who knows by experience, and profit by them. C. G. S.

## STATE PRESS SENTIMENT.

President Hayes was wounded four times during the civil war and had three horses shot under him, yet he never troubled the pension department. Many a man who never suffered to the extent of having his horse hurt is drawing a comfortable income from the government.—Detroit Free Press.

The bicycle and the hoop skirt are not capable of sustaining friendly relations. If the latter comes into style the former must go. It may not be long before the bicycle girl will be compelled to choose between her wheel and her corset.—Bay City Tribune.

Reports are out to the effect that the new Columbian souvenir coins are being counterfeited. Perhaps the next thing we hear will be that the world's fair is being counterfeited. The man who would do the latter should be hung.—Schoolcraft Express.

Died, this week, unlamented and without hope of glorious resurrection, the top-sided gorygander Miner law. As with the squabbling legislature which enacted it, may its like never be seen again.—Muskegon Chronicle.

A man in Buffalo bought a cigar, walked on the street and in five minutes shot himself dead. The Buffalo brands of cigars are dangerous to triflers with.—Saginaw Courier-Herald.

Mrs. Lease having announced her retirement from the populists, both the old parties will continue to tremble until she decides on which one she will join.—Detroit Tribune.

Insanity is increasing in New York state, which may explain the heavy democratic majority last fall.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

## HIT AND MISS BRIEVITIES.

The bond of friendship existing between Mr. Cleveland and Joseph Jefferson is so close as to excite appreciative comment, and now Governor Russell of Massachusetts has taken up Actor Crane, and has taken him home. How long perhaps some of the eminent democratic and mugwump statesmen may yet take the stage themselves.—New York Advertiser.

Several old women have been arrested in Delaware for witchcraft. Here in Gotham it's the girls who do the bewitching, but no one thinks of arresting either them or the operation, does 'em!—New York Recorder.

One trouble with our system of politics is that respectable citizens will not attend the primaries, but leave them to be run by "the boys," who make a business of that sort of thing.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The annexation of the Sandwich islands would make 15,300 Chinese, 12,260 Japanese and 34,436 natives of the islands—including the lepers—citizens of the United States.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

We have already expressed our views as to the propriety, or rather the impropriety of glorifying in Sundaya, such a course, it seems to us, is objectionable on every ground.—Washington Post.

## POINTS ABOUT MEN.

The venerable banker, Blechroeder of Berlin, had himself to Dresden on his seventieth birthday in order to receive a demonstration that his friends might arrange in his honor. But he left a \$3,000 check for the deserving poor of Berlin.

James Whitcomb Riley derives his largest profits from England. The publishers there have bought out eight editions of his poems and say him to be more courtly a larger reader than he gets at home, where he is protected by copyright.

Dr. Roberts Bartholow, the eminent professor of Jefferson college, Philadelphia, who became insane some two years ago from hard study and overwork, has recovered his mental balance.

James A. Bailey, the circus manager, began selling apples and peanuts, and went on until he is now the foremost man in his line of public amusement.

One of the reform measures advocated by "Old Pete Turner," as the governor of Tennessee is affectionately called by his people, is the enlargement of the penitentiary.

A bronze statue of Burns is to be erected in Denver, Colorado, which W. Grant Stevens of Edinburgh has sent over designs both for a standing and seated figure.

Eight men elected governors of Massachusetts since George R. Burwell held that position have died. He is as active and vigorous as he was twenty years ago.

The dear which Jefferson Davis used when he was a member of the United States senate is still in the market. Senator Charles of Missouri uses it now.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION. We can see nothing by according to the desire of the people to be taken into our federal states. It is not fairly that other states will be only a kernel of buckwheat which he had swallowed three-fourths of an inch.

shadow of a right to oppose such a consummation.—New York Advertiser.

The annexation of Hawaii would be a grave and portentous departure from our national policy, which has hitherto been adverse to territorial aggrandizement beyond the natural limits of a continental republic.—Rockester Herald.

The government of the United States is fully competent to enforce whatever policy it may determine on, and there are many reasons why that policy should embrace the Hawaiian islands as American territory.—Washington Post.

Is there anything that Hawaii has to offer under annexation that we cannot get without burdening ourselves with the care of a few degraded wretched, unable or unwilling to care for themselves.—Brooklyn Citizen.

The question presented to congress by the arrival of the Hawaii delegates is not a question of partisan politics, or of conventional position, but of national opposition and manifest destiny.—New York Sun.

The preference of a majority of the thoughtful people of the United States would be to have the islands remain independent under some form of home rule, if that be possible.—New York World.

The thing absolutely certain for the moment is that no European domination over Hawaii, even in the form of a joint protectorate, will be permitted.—New York Times.

The opportunity now presented for accomplishing it is an exceptionally favorable one, and it is to be hoped no obstacle will be found.—Detroit Free Press.

Unless it shall appear that annexation is essential to the exclusion of foreign domination on the islands it is not to be favored.—Springfield Republican.

Whatever else comes, we want no Egyptian protectorate business about Hawaii. What we do, let us do properly.—Louisville Commercial.

## TRIBUTES TO BLAINE.

No man ever had more friends than Blaine and no man ever did more for his friends than Blaine, while if ever a man should have prayed to be delivered from his friends it was James G. Blaine.—Buffalo Express.

No other man of his time was so conspicuous as he, and no other has left more indelible impress upon the history of the now dying generation. He was possessed of an audacity that knew no limit.—Washington Star.

The country has known greater and purer men in its public life than James G. Blaine, but none who enjoyed a fuller share of popularity. He was an American through and through.—San Francisco Examiner.

In the history of the republic there is but one other statesman—we refer, of course, to Henry Clay—who ever gained and kept so strong a hold upon the affections of the people.—New York Sun.

With all his faults he was immeasurably superior to most of the other leaders of the republican party and in advance of his party in opposing sectional measures.—Richmond Dispatch.

The most popular, the most picturesque and in many respects the most versatile personality of the great epoch of history-making which began with the civil war—never Republican.

It would be a gross injustice to treat Mr. Blaine purely as a politician, or to deny that he possessed both some of the gifts and some of the aspirations of the statesman.—New York Times.

The people will generally recognize that in the death of Blaine they have lost the best public man the republican party ever gave them, Lincoln not excepted.—St. Louis Republic.

It would be idle to pretend that America is any poorer by the loss of her great statesman. His life's labor will scarcely leave a memory.—London, England, Standard.

## ALLEGED TO BE FUNNY.

"Were you calm and collected at the battle of Gettysburg, Major?" "Well, madam, I was calm enough, but wasn't collected. With a leg in one part of the field, and an arm in another, and a left ear in another, collection was difficult."—Harper's Bazar.

Burglar—Keep quiet, or I'll blow out your brains. "I'm sorry you can't do it, ye know. I'm one of McClister's 400."—Texas Siftings.

Shingee—Don't you think Bloomfield acts the hog? Van Braam—He doesn't need to act.—Brandon Banner.

"That woman over there looks as if she were painted." "No, that is my wife!" "I had not finished my sentence. She looks as if she were painted by the lady of the frame."—Truth.